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MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence

THROUGH

Director of Scientific and Weapons Research

FROM

Chief, Technology Transfer Assessment Center

SUBJECT

TTAC: FY-1983 Resource Requirements

Summary

The purpose of this memorandum is to:

- Review the objectives of the Technology Transfer Assessment Center (TTAC) based on its first 11 months of operation;
- . Indicate the growth and shift in consumer demands that are impacting TTAC; and
- Present recommendations for increased analytic resources in FY-1983 necessary to support these objectives.

We are requesting six new analytic positions and one secretarial position from the DDI, and the assignment of two DO operations support officers to assist in collection, counterintelligence and liaison activities. This is a realistic request designed to meet only current demands in FY-1983.

Based on almost one year's operational experience, TTAC is unable to satisfactorily meet the growing demands being placed upon it with a current TO of only professional positions; analysts plus two positions for the Chief and Deputy Chief. The organizational changes necessary to fulfill YTAC's FY-1983 mission are relatively minor, and can be implemented at the CYfice level, however, increased space will be needed to provide for additional analysts.

BACKERGUND

The Technology Transfer Assessment Center (TTAC) was established as a multidisciplinary analysis center located organizationally in OSWR and charged to work with all DDI offices

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to ensure that CIA's technology transfer intelligence production and related intelligence support to all US Government Departments and Agencies is properly coordinated (See Attachment for TTAC charter). The Center has been operational some 11 months. During that period its primary objectives have been to:

- Assess the nature and scope of the technology transfer loss problem to the USSR and Eastern Europe, and to a lesser extent the PRC.
- Articulate these findings to the policy levels of the US Government.
- Support US policy initiatives at the Paris High Level Meeting (HLM) to reexamine the Allied commitment to COCOM and the follow-on activities to improve export control enforcement and the SIG on Strategic Technology Transfer.
- Organize a new Technology Transfer Intelligence Committee (TTIC) to support the export control policymaking community on both export control cases and S&T, academic and commercial exchanges as well as organize and focus IC organizations to improve their effectiveness associated with the problem.

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These objectives are being met satisfactority. The US Government--at the highest levels--is now much better aware of the problem and its serious implications for US national security. In fact, many Departments are now actively involved in developing countermeasures and law enforcement actions to stop the loss of US technology. TTAC, along with the BC, are beginning to play a larger role in this new phase--the Countermeasure Phase--of the technology transfer problem.

During this initial 11 month period, TTAC has never been able to settle down organizationally. We faced the logistical problems of finding and equipping new office space, working out a relationship with OSWR, where our functions as a DDI Center do not neatly mesh into their research or administrative operations, and incorporating a Free World Civil Technology Group whose analytic functions have not contributed directly to our primary objectives.

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At the same time, consumer needs were not only growing, they often were ill defined or out of all proportion to the resources we had available to do the job. Demands from the Export Control Community, the NSC, Congress and for high-level briefings had to be met. We have carried out an extensive briefing program with our allied intelligence services to make them more aware of the problem and to seek their cooperation through the DO in stemming the flow of illegal technology transfers. Requests for intelligence support has varied from requesters such as the FBI to the National Academy of Sciences (through the DDCI) as well as conventional IC support for two SNIE's and one IIM. Papers for the Congress, the DCI, and the "public" were prepared—often times carrying the rest of the Intelligence Community on our packs.

Other DDI offices, including several OSWR Divisions, SOVA and EURA played key roles in a number of these tasks. Nonetheless, TTAC has stretched its resources—in both numbers and experience—particularly its few senior personnel to the absolute maximum. As we look at the new and evolving tasks facing TTAC, particularly the countermeasure actions, it is clear that we will not be able to handle the work with the present resources or organizational structure.

CURRENT WORKLOAD

 $\mathsf{TVAC}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{s}$ current activities can be divided into the following categories.

- Policy Support: including intelligence support to the SIG on Strategic Technology Transfer; the NSC; Commerce's ACEP; State's EDAC; and Justice's Interagency Working Group (IAMG) on Export Control Enforcement.
- Export Control Support: including support to Commerce and State on individual export license reviews; the 1983 COCOM List Review; and domestic and international enforcement.
- Agency Operations Support: FI Collection; liaison support; and counterintelligence.
- Intelligence Community Activities: C/TTAC chairs and provides key analytic support to the DCI Technology Transfer Intelligence Committee and its -- member staff;
 IC support to COCOM and to interagency studies.
- <u>Finished Intelligence Production</u>: includes our current intelligence production, analytic research program, and external contracts.

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TTAC as an OSWR Unit: includes participation in the production, administrative, and personnel tasks of the Office.

The Center has received a number of high-level requests that we have not been able to address or are presently unable to fulfill because of the current workload and resource limitations. Among the more important ones are: a DCI request to produce a special annex/report on technology transfer loss problem for the NSC study on Counterintelligence (NSSD-2); an NSC request to produce quarterly analytical assessments of technology transfer losses; a DoD request to produce a monthly summary of foreign technology transfer assessments:

Commerce request for greater support in assessing foreign availability of products and technologies in connection with the Military Critical Technology List (MCTL); and an NIO request for technology transfer losses from US and Mestern arms sales to the Third Norld.

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Interests and concerns are also being raised by the NSC, the Congress, and others about PRC technology transfer activities. Analysis and reporting of Chinese illegal and clandestine acquistion efforts are weak at present because of the absense of a full-time China analyst in TTAC.

CURRENT ANALYTIC RESOURCES

TTAC responsibilities are much greater than can be adequately covered by the current TC that provides for only professional positions; analysts plus two positions for the Chief and Deputy Chief. TTAC analysts slots were returned to OGI with the transfer of the civil technologies group.) More and more work is being dealt out to OSMR Divisions. SOVA. and OEA.	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
and technology transfer referents have been identified in each OSMR Division.	25X1 25X1

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the	TTAC's analytic following table:	resources a	are curr	ently depi	oyed as	shown	in
	Communist Countr	ies Group (C	CCG)				

Studies and Consumer Support Group (SCSG)	
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FY-83 TYAC REQUIREMENTS

At the present time policymaker's demands on TTAC are taking two new and separate thrusts:

- Analysis of the technology transfer problem on a worldwide, country-by-country basis as opposed to our earlier overall definition of the problem; i.e., SIG and EDAC requests for specific country support

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- A shift to a countermeasure phase that calls for greater:
 - Export control support to Customs, Commerce, and State.
 - . DO operations support in collection, liaison, and CI activities.

Both of these new policy thrusts are exceedingly demanding in the detailed analysis necessary to identify specific strategic technology problems and to develop strategies in response to those problems for policy consideration. The SIG on the transfer of Strategic Technology is looking to TTAC and its Community Committee, TTIC, to lead this effort. These new countermeasure

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Secretary (1) One secretarial position is needed for the Studies and Consumer Support Group (SCSG). This Group is located on a separate floor from the rest of TTAC and is being supported only by a part-time secretary. The only two full-time secretarial positions in the Center are currently being used to support the Communist Countries Group (CCG) (1) and the Chief and Deputy Chief respectively (1).
In addition TTAC requires the assignment of at least DO peration support officers to assist in counterintelligence, liaison, and collection activities.
The addition ofnew analysts in FY-83 andDoctricers will require the addition of approximately
TTAC plans to restructure its present organization into the following two new Groups as shown in the following chart; the proposed use of the new resources are identified.



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